

FEBRUARY

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1871.

COUNTY CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

For County Superintendent.

J. A. MCNAULEY.

For Directors.

1st. E. T. READ.

2nd [To be supplied.]

Our Penitentiary.

We see by the Report of the proper authority that out of 360 convicts in our penitentiary, 92 died in one year, or little more than one out of every four.

This exhibit is startling. We venture that in no city in the world cursed by any plague, except, may be, London during the Great plague, if even that city, the mortality list formed so long a period. No Confederate or Federal Regiments lost during the four years of the war, with its hundreds of battles, every fourth man killed. If the mortality list in Mobile, during the recent prevalence of the yellow fever had approximated it even the most remote, we should have heard such a wail of woe throughout Christendom, as this century will not hear. It is a most terrible Steamboat disaster where one fourth of the passengers are lost, and a horrible Railroad accident which takes off every eighth man.

And yet, here among us, at our very doors, we have a criminal it is true, yet at the same time unfortunate class of people who can make no appeal to the sympathy or protection of the outside world; denied the right of protest; whose very walls speak no living words, but the echo of their keeper; whose deaths, alone, appeal to us once a year from out among the cold figures of official statistics.

Will not our Governor call the attention of our General Assembly to the condition of these poor culprits? Will that august body cease long enough from their arduous and enthusiastic task of making fine dealers and relieving Lays from the disabilities of menage, to set an investigation and remedy on foot? Even the Radical Legislature felt the call of humanity so strong in this direction, that they appointed a Committee of Investigation, who, we believe, dead-headed it around on the Railroads awhile without doing anything. But in even this they made a show of decency and humanity.

Abolition of the Iron-clad Cath.

The bill for the abolition of the test oath has passed Congress, by a vote of 118 to 38, and has gone to the President. If that worthy does not veto it, the effect will largely fit in the South, where, heretofore, it has been impossible to get the right kind of men to fill Federal offices in the South, owing to their inability to take the oath required of them, &c. with that they did not aid or sympathize with the Rebels, &c. Here is the bill.

It enacted, &c., That when any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862.— Said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled an act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons whose legal abilities shall have been removed. Approved July 11th, 1863.

Mrs. Luke, widow of W. C. Luke, has sued this county for \$5,600, for the killing of her husband by disguised men. The suit is brought by Jasper N. Haig.

Under the law, as it stands, the widow cannot fail to get a verdict for the amount, provided she proves that her husband was killed by disguised men; and it will have to be collected out of the county by the levy of a special tax; but will be hard to prove, we think, that Luke was killed by such men, as the Patons did fail to discover any one who witnessed the killing. The Plaintiff will have to rest her case entirely on circumstantial evidence and the county will have all the benefit of any doubts.

All indications point to an early termination of the war in Cuba. The patriots are succeeding in large numbers and Spanish arms will triumph. We wish it could have been otherwise. With any but a Radical administration, we should have had the island annexed to the U. S. long ago.

Alabama Census.

The Census Returns for 1870 show an increase of population since 1860 of 57,789. Calhoun has largely decreased, her population being now only 14,027, whereas in 1860 it was 21,539. This decrease is owing in a great measure to our loss of territory which has gone to make up new counties.

A Resolution passed the Alabama Senate asking Congress to remove the disabilities of all. It passed by about two—all the carpet-baggers of the Copper-Strip voting "nay." Our sweet-scented representative, old Sandford, joined the Coon wing against the Resolution. O. O. Shanghai, Shanghai! you old sinner.

The State Railroad Committee have not yet reported. Meantime the House is manufacturing free deals with a fearful energy.

The prisoners in our jail made an almost successful attempt to escape some days ago. They had the stone floor torn up considerably.

Messrs Redfield & Co.

With great pleasure we this week present to our readers the three column advertisement of Messrs. E. F. Redfield & Co., Jasper Tenn.

Three or four years ago these gentlemen were doing only respectable country business in a town with not half the number of inhabitants that Jacksonville now has. Their Drug house occupied no more room than any of the buildings occupied by our merchants.

Now with no greater railroad facilities than is enjoyed by Jacksonville, they have a business which rivals it, if it does not eclipse any in Tennessee. Their trade has overstepped the bounds of Sequatchie Valley and extends throughout the ramifications of half the Southern States.

How was this all accomplished in so short a time and with the apparent disadvantages of location? By nerve and wisdom in business, and free use of prints' ink. They discovered something more than sound in that old commercial adage, and small profits. They saw that it was better to do an immense business on small profits than to do a petty business on exorbitant profits—it was better for them; because there was more money in it.

It was better for the people; because there was money saved by it to them.

Acting on this idea, these enterprising gentlemen went to work and laid in large stocks, built large houses, made contracts with manufacturers themselves, and, this done, hired the printers to let the people know it and the thing was accomplished.

To crown all, four spoons were missing.

The clergymen says he wants to have just one more donation party, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the almshouse.

He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham and preserves, and enough other succulent diet to keep the entire family for a week, and then laid up against the wall pretending to feel religious, and singing, "There is rest for the weary."

He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub about—this sister won't send us your orders.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO'S THREE COLUMNS.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS,

Northwest and Southwest Corners Public Square, JASPER, TENN.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS,

N. W. & S. W. Corners Public Square,

JASPER, TENN.

Offer at lowest market rate,

RACON, Clear Soda, Shoulders & Home SUGAR, CURRD HAMS, LARD,

FLOWER, (GEM OF FL.)

MEAL—Fresh water ground, in nest domestic sacks,

APPLES, choice Tennessee in barrels,

COFFEE, Choice Rio in 50 lb. sacks, 10¢,

SUGAR, All grades at lowest market rates,

RICE, Twelve pounds for one dollar,

SODA, Best English 14 lbs for one dollar,

BLACK PEPPER, Four lbs for one dollar,

SPICE, Six pounds for one dollar.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO.

BUILDERS' DEPARTMENT.

E F REDFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS,

S. W. & S. W. Corner Public Square

JASPER, TENN.

Offer the

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO'S

Patent Building Paper,

—FOR—

SHEATHING AND ROOFING

—AND—

INSTEAD OF PLASTERING.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS,

S. W. & S. W. Corner Public Square

JASPER, TENN.

Offer the

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO'S

Patent Building Paper,

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SHEATHING AND ROOFING

—AND—

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

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MANUFACTURERS,

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JASPER, TENN.

JACKSONVILLE

JANUARY 28, 1871.

GARDEN SEED.

THE largest, and best assort'd Stock
of Garden Seed ever brought to this
market. For sale at the shop of
Dr. J. G. FRANCIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.

We have heretofore neglected to mention the reduction in price of the Selma Times, not intentionally, but because of absence when the reduction was announced and forgetfulness when we returned. The paper is as well worth ten dollars as any paper in the State. The news Department is not excelled by any other paper—the editorials are vigorous and pertinent to the times and important passing events; the paper is sound and healthy on politics, and altogether admirable on questions affecting our State credit.

Our readers will be gratified and astonished to learn that this large and popular paper has been reduced in price to \$6 a year.

Chancery Court has been in session this week. Chancellor McGraw presiding with his usual grace, dignity and impartiality.

We have received notice from Mr. Jas. P. Armstrong that he will soon commence the republishing of the Selma Reporter. Mr. Armstrong is a practical printer and will no doubt bring out a most attractive paper. Price \$10 a year.

Since the above was in type we have received the Reporter and find it is every way, equal to our expectations.

The gentleman that passed the one Dollar South Carolina bill on our printer as a greenback in payment for subscription, will be sorry to learn that he left a fine Dollar greenback sticking to it.

Will publish the communication of "Diabolus," Draw Shops, next week. A crowd of advertisements coming in on the eve of publication, renders it necessary for us to lay over much of our material and some editorials until next week.

H. C. Davis, a Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the West Virginia Legislature.

About the time the French Republic has gone up, the folks in Congress begin to talk about helping the French Radical, to establish a Republic.

The Conservatives have gained a victory in the election of Speaker in the Lower House.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad has sleeping cars—a piece of good news for travelers along this line.

He has been sworn in as Senator from Georgia.

FATL TATES.—Choice selection from the Great Geneva Nursery, will be sold in the Court House on Monday Feb. 1st, 1871.—CASH.

OBITUARY

DEPARTED this life Jan., 23rd 1871, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, aged 17 years, 1 month and 28 days.

Religiously disposed from childhood, she professed to be a member of the early church and meted herself with the Presbyterian Church at this place.

Her consistent christian course, while in health, her diligence in affliction and her resolution in death, all afford abundant evidence that she was truly a child of God.

Her last illness was protracted and painful, but so long, weary, etc. of her beloved parents, brother and sister, that she gave up hope and when at last her mortal vision dimmed, earth and friends were failing from her sight, she was enabled by faith to look beyond the dark and dreary tomb and see the dawn of heaven.

With a full consciousness that the hour of her departure was at hand, the beloved parents, brother and sister, who had been present and assisting her in the most impressive and loving language, were entreating her to meet her in that bright world where parting is no more.—After bidding adieu to friends who were present, and leaving messages of love for absent dear ones, she committed her soul to Christ and gently fell asleep."

Asleep in Jesus! blessed thought; She is at rest in heaven; at rest where not a breath of gloom can stir her heart to driven.

And rest where parting is unknown And those no more are shed, but morning comes, why should I stow thou?

Above the righteous dead."

[For the Republicans.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Susan F. Coker is no more. Her gentle spirit winged its flight from Earth on the 15th day of January (1871), a spirit refined by silver and gold, but chosen in the furnace of affliction. For many years she suffered with exemplary patience from the ravages of that disease—Consumption—but her afflictions were not mysterious, but emblematic of all wise Providence's eminent counsels. She grieved while the body grew weak, the spirit waxed strong; and becoming ripe for Heaven, she could truly say, "I am now ready to offer, and the time of my departure is at hand, I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth these shall not come to me a crown of righteousness."—But the dead deceived eyes of our friends, sometimes false and untrustworthy, but in this case not fail to portray the true inner life of this sainted one. Suffice it to say, she was a good wife, a good mother, a good Christian—One of the bright Jews of Chillicothe Spring, church gone, and Middleton has lost from its ranks one whom to know was to love.

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indicated.—*Buffalo Express.*

Dr. Joseph H. Johnston, of Talladega, succeeds the late Judge Chilton as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Alabama.

The man who "couldn't find his match" went quietly to bed in the dark.

Request sat in peace.

Mark Twain's Advice to Parents.

Having reflected deeply for half an hour upon the subject of domestic discipline, I feel like sparing a few suggestions relative to the best method of bringing up children. Being a bachelor without children, my suggestions are as likely to be disinterested as if I had never seen a child.

According to my observation, the most difficult time to bring up children is in the morning. You do, sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them, but the effectiveness of this process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely neutralized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with bad clothes. The only prompt, effective and absolutely reliable method is to bring them up by the hair. If your child has a good, healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with most gratifying efficiency. Try it about once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days' interval, inspiring your child with the liveliest possible interest in sunrise. To bring up a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of some energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at any little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any misstatement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must obstinately insist on your infallibility, and promptly suppress every symptom of puerile skepticism, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom, you will begin to forfeit their respect and pander to their conceit. There can be no sadder spectacle than a parent surrounded by olive branches who think they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings), that five times twelve was sixty-two and a half. "So," said he, climbing over his spectacles, and surveying me grimly, "ye think ye know more'n your father, hay? Come ter me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few exhilarating moments I reposed in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathematical accuracy, with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch of my trousers, but I feel that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multiplication table, he asked me how much five times 12 was, I insisted, with tears in my eyes, that it was 62 and a half. "That's right!" said he. "I'll learn ye to respect yer father, if I have to thrash ye 12 times a day. Now go'n water them horses, 'n be lively, too!" The old gentleman didn't permit my respects for him to wane much until the inflammatory rheumatism disabled him; and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was permanent.

Unquestioning obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything, and he stops to inquire why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear, and inform him "that's why!" It's well soon get in the way of starting with charming alacrity, at the word of command.

One of the most invertebrate and annoying traits of children is inquisitiveness; if you are inconsiderate enough to attempt to gratify their omnivorous curiosity, you may as well prepare to abdicate; for you will be nonplussed by their questions a dozen times a day, and in a week your sagacity will be hopelessly compromised. An average is a mazagine of unanswerable disconcerting conundrums. You can't expect children to have much reverence for a parent whose ignorance they can expose twice out of three times trying. It is well enough to answer an easy question now and then, just to convince them that you can when you choose; but when they come to you with a poser, tell them, "Oh, you never mind!" or "shut up!" and then they will grow up independent and self-reliant and restrained, only by veneration, from splitting your head open—to find out how it holds so much information without letting some out.

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E. L. WOODWARD'S SONS

Have in store, a large lot of

Ladies and Misses Shoes, of various styles and grades—
Men's and Boys Boots and Shoe which they are now offering cheap.

Linen Dress Goods, (various styles).

Chemical—
Night Dresses—
Balmorals—
Shawls—

White Goods—
Hosiery—
Notions—
Tweeds—
Jewls—
Cleats—
Plaid—
Shirts &c.

LOW FOR CASH.

New Groceries.

IS NOW OPENED.

Much Cheaper than the First.

Mammoth No. 2

IS NOW OPENED.

Much Cheaper than the First.

CARROLL & CO.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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Abandon of the Iron-clad CATH.

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Count Bornstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."

The terms of peace of Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

First—The cession of the province of Alsace and that part of the province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

Second—A money indemnity of one thousand millions of francs.

Third—Forty war ships from the French fleet.

Fourth—One of the colonies now held by France.

The Courier Journal is responsible for the following:

The public funds of Alabama are now safe. The new State Treasurer is a country editor, and of course, isn't sufficiently familiar with money to know that it is worth stealing.

A Resolution passed the Alabama Senate asking Congress to remove the disabilities of all. It passed by about two—all the carpet-baggers of the Coon stripe voting "nay." Our sweet-scented representative, old Sandford, joined the Coon wing against the Resolution. O, Shanghai, Shanghai you old sinner.

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SURRENDER OF PARIS.

London, Jan. 29—430 P. M. The Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Empress Augusta:—Versailles—2 P. M. Sunday—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiliers are to be interned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to review itself as soon as arms are surrendered.

The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between opposing lines to be neutral.

This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifice.—Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow.

Signed—WILHELM.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, our Charged' Affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, Jan.

The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and armistice of three weeks, by land and sea, was signed about eight o'clock last evening at Versailles by Count Bismarck and Mr. Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be desired or not. No details have yet been received.

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A Donation Party.

Some where in Pennsylvania there is a Presbyterian clergyman whose nominal salary is four hundred and fifty dollars a year.

But as it was six months in arrears the congregation determined to give him a donation party, to help him along.

It came off—the donation party did.

The Entire flock was on hand, but the presents, were only six rolling pins, a pen-wiper and a quarter of a peck of dried apples, crop of 1864.

The minister of course, had to furnish refreshments; and the company not only discharged four hams, three and a half pounds of六十 cent butter, and thirteen loaves of bread, but they ate up two pounds of sugar and all the winter's preserves.

To crown all, four spoons were missing.

The clergyman says he wants to have just one more donation party, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the almshouse.

He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham and preserves, and enough other succulent diet to keep the entire family for a week, and then laid up against the wall pretending to feel religious, and singing, "There is rest for the weary."

He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub about—this sister won't.

He would like to feed her for a month on those rolling-pins and pen-wiper just out of revenge.

There is still a good deal speculation as to what Schuyler Colfax will do when his present term of office shall have expired. We know of nothing better he could do than to spend the rest of his life in teaching young Schuyler to be as little like his father as possible.

A Memphis paper announces that "at select fashionable entertainments distilled Mocha and Java coffee is substituted for wine and brandy." This substitute must strike gentlemen who are accustomed something "strong" as a "weak imitation of the enemy."

A Negro Ku-Klux.—A negro Ku-Klux named George Webb was brought in yesterday from Coosa county by ex-surgeon Randolph and two Federal soldiers, and committed to jail by U. S. Marshal Healy. This negro, we are assured by his captors, is a veritable Ku-Klux, and was caught Monday night at midnight.—He is charged with being one of a party of disguised men who dreadfully beat and wounded Ben Renshaw, negro, and burnt two stacks of fodder belonging to Henry Giles, negro, against the peace and dignity of the Civil Rights Act, &c. Webb is to be tried to-morrow in the District Court. If he is guilty, why let him be blown to pieces with nitro-glycerine or some other villainous stuff. But there has been so much talk by the *Journal* about outrages in Coosa county, that we shall expect now that a veritable Ku-Klux has been caught in that county by the levy of a special tax; but it will be hard to prove, we think, that Luke was killed by such men, as the Patrons failed to discover any one who witnessed the killing. The Plaintiff will have to rest his case entirely on circumstantial evidence and the county will have all the benefit of any doubts.

Mrs. Luke, widow of W. C. Luke, has sued this county for \$5,000 under the Ku-Klux law; for the illegal killing of her husband by disloyal men. The suit is brought by Jasper N. Hause.

Under the law, as it stands, the widow cannot fail to get a verdict for the amount, provided she proves that her husband was killed by disloyal men and it will have to be collected out of the county by the levy of a special tax; but it will be hard to prove, we think, that Luke was killed by such men, as the Patrons failed to discover any one who witnessed the killing. The Plaintiff will have to rest his case entirely on circumstantial evidence and the county will have all the benefit of any doubts.

The term of peace of Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

First—The cession of the province of Alsace and that part of the province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

Second—A money indemnity of one thousand millions of francs.

Third—Forty war ships from the French fleet.

Fourth—One of the colonies now held by France.

The Courier Journal is responsible for the following:

The public funds of Alabama are now safe. The new State Treasurer is a country editor, and of course, isn't sufficiently familiar with money to know that it is worth stealing.

Count Bornstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."

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E. F. REDFIELD & CO'S THREE COLUMNS.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO., WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

Northwest and Southwest Corners Public Square, JASPER, TENN.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO., WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

N. W. & S. W. Corner Public Square,

JASPER, TENN.

Offer at lowest market rate,

RACON, Clear Sides, Shoulders & Legs
SUGAR, All grades at lowest market rates,
RICE, Two pounds for one dollar,
SODA, Best English, 14 lbs. for one dollar,
BLACK PEPPER, Four lbs for one dollar,
SPICE, Six pounds for one dollar.

We own large Flowering Millers are largely

in Rock River Park, we truly

control the produce of a large scope of

country, and we enjoy unequalled facilities

for getting rid of surplus.

Send us your orders.

E. F. REDFIELD & CO.</p

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 28, 1871.

GARDEN SEED.

THE largest, and best assort'd Stock of Garden Seed ever brought to this market. For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. C. FRANCIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

We have heretofore neglected to mention the reduction in price of the Selma Times, not intentionally, but because of absence when the reduction was announced and forgetfulness when we returned. The paper is as well worth ten dollars as any paper in the State. The news Department is not excelled by any other paper—the editorials are vigorous and pertinent to the times and important passing events; the paper is sound and healthy on politics, and altogether admirable on questions affecting our State credit.

Our readers will be gratified and astonished to learn that this large and popular paper has been reduced in price to \$6 a year.

Chancery Court has been in session this week, Chancellor McCrave presiding with his usual grace, dignity and impartiality.

We have received notice from Mr. Jas. P. Armstrong that he will soon commence the republication of the Selma Reporter. Mr. Armstrong is a practical printer and will no doubt bring out a most attractive paper Price \$10 a year.

Since the above was in type we have received the Reporter and find it is every way equal to our expectations.

The gentleman that passed the one Dollar South Carolina bill on our printer as a greenback in payment for sub-scription, will be sorry to learn that he left a fine Dollar greenback sticking to it.

Will publish the communication of "Dialists," on Drug Shops, next week. A crowd of advertisements owing in on the eve of publication renders it necessary for us to lay over much of our matter and some editorials until next week.

H. C. Davis, a Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the West Virginia Legislature.

About the time the French Republic has gone up, the feds in Congress begin to talk about helping the French Radical, to establish a Republic.

The Conservatives have gained a victory, in the election of Speaker in the Lower House.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad has sleeping cars—a piece of good news for travelers along this line.

Hill has been sworn in as Senator from Georgia.

FALN TAKES.—Choice selection from Great Geneva Nursery, will be sold at the Court House on Monday Feb. 6, 1871.—CASH.

OBITUARY.

Died on this life Jan., 22nd 1871, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, aged 17 years, son and 28 days.

Belovedly disposed from childhood, she embraced religion at the early age of twelve, and united herself with the Presbyterian Church in this place.

Her constant Christian course with health, her patience in affliction and her resignation in death, all afford abundant evidence that she was truly a child of God.

Her last illness, was protracted and painful, but the long weary days of her suffering were sweetly illumined by the feelings of love and when at last her mortal vision dimmed, and earth and friends were fading from her sight, she was enabled by faith to look beyond the dark and dreary tomb and see the dawn of heaven.

With a full consciousness that the hour of her departure was at hand she bade her parents, brothers and sister adieu, and addressed each in the most affectionate and loving language that bright world where parting is no more.—After bidding adieu to friends who were present, and leaving messages of love for absent dear ones, she committed her soul to Christ and gently fell asleep."

Sleep in Jesus! blessed thought! She is at rest in heaven; rest where not a breath of gloom can enter her heart be driven.

rest where parting is unknown And tears no more are shed in lamenting ones, why should I sleep? Above the righteous dead."

[For the Republicans.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Sister F. Coker is no more. Her gentle spirit wings its flight from Earth on the 1st day of January 1871, a spirit replete with silver and gold, but chosen from the mysterious, leadings of all wise Providence an eminent means.

While the body grew weak, the spirit waned strong; and becoming riper, Heaven could only say, "I am ready." I have fought the battle, the faith henceforth here to live, for me a crown of righteousness.

On the 21st day of January, the dear departed of us, died, her failing health and immaturity, but in this case fails to portray the true inner of this sainted one. Suffice it to say she was a good wife, a good mother, a good citizen. One of the bright jewels of Clayville Spring, church and Middleton has lost from its circle one who knew how to love.

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indicated—*Buffalo Express*.

Dr. Joseph H. Johnston, of Talladega, succeeds the late Judge Chilton as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Alabama.

The man who "couldn't find his match" went quietly to bed in the dark.

Mark Twain's Advice to Parents.

Having reflected deeply for half an hour upon the subject of domestic discipline, I feel like sparing a few suggestions relative to the best method of bringing up children. Being a bachelor without children, my suggestions are as likely to be disinterested as I had never seen a child.

According to my observation, the most difficult time to bring up children is in the morning. You do, sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them, but the effectiveness of this process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely neutralized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with their clothes. The only prompt, effective and absolutely reliable method is to bring them up by the hair. If your child has a good, healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with most gratifying efficiency. Try it once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days' interval, inspiring your child with the liveliest possible interest in the resplendent pageantry of sunrise. To bring up a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of some energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at any little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any misstatement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must obstinately insist on your infallibility, and promptly suppress every symptom of puerile skepticism, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom, you will begin to forfeit their respect and pander to their conceit. There can be no sadder spectacle than a parent surrounded by olive branches who think they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings), that five times twelve was sixty-two and a half. "So," said he, climbing over his spectacles, and surveying me grimly, "ye think ye know more'n your father, ha?" Come here to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few exciting moments I repelled in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathematical accuracy, with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch of my brows, but I felt that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicated my faith in the multiplication-table, he asked me how much five times 12 was, I insisted with tears in my eyes, that it was 62 and a half. "That's right," said he; "I'll leave ye to respect yer father, if I have to thrash ye 12 times a day. Now go' water them horses, to be lively, too." The old gentleman didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflammatory rheumatism disabled him; and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was permanent.

In questing obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything and he stops to inquire why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear, and inform him "that's why". He will soon get in the way of starting, with charming alacrity, at the word of command.

One of the most inveterate and annoying traits of children is inquisitiveness, if you are inconsiderate enough to attempt to gratify their omnivorous curiosity, you may as well prepare to abdicate, for you will be overwhelmed by their questions a dozen times a day, and in a week your sagacity will be hopelessly compromised. An average is a magazine of unanswered disconcerting conundrums.

From the ranges of ignorance, the bright world where parting is no more—After bidding adieu to friends who were present, and leaving messages of love for absent dear ones, she committed her soul to Christ and gently fell asleep."

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indicated—*Buffalo Express*.

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The man who "couldn't find his match" went quietly to bed in the dark.

E. L. WOODWARD'S SONS

Have in store, a large lot of

Ladies and Misses Shoes, of various styles and grades—Men's Boys Boots and Shoe which they are now offering cheap than ever—Ladies Dress Goods, (various styles).

Night Dresses—Bonnets—Shawls—White Goods—Hosiery, Novices, Tweeds, Jeans, Cloth, Plaids, Shirts &c.

LOW FOR CASH.

New Groceries.

MCCULELEN & LANDERS

IN NOW OPENED.

Much Cheaper than the First.

CARROLL & CO.

Mammoth No. 2

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new collection of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATITIS and other sexual Weakness, Involuntary Sperm Loss, Impotence, Mental and Physical Disease, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Bruises and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Published in a sealed envelope, only 50c.

The author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radix'd out without the dangerous use of internal medicines, and applied to the knife; pointing out a mode of cure as safe as a knife; certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and painlessly.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,

Albion St., Utica, "Margin Guide," 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4, 589.

CHAR. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4, 589.

DRER'S GARDEN SEEDS

AND

Bulbous Flower Roots.

Drer's descriptive Catalogue

of Cuttings, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, &c. Winter Blooming Plants, Roses, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Evergreen, &c., Small Fruits, Grapes, Vines, Gladioli, Peacock Seeds, Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Plants, Roots, Verbenas, Gladious, Asparagus, Fuchsias, Etc. All kinds of seeds, Books, Implements &c., with full descriptions, and then the (144 pages) beautifully illustrated with engravings and two colored plates will also be mailed to all applicants, addressed to the publishers, HENRY A. DRER, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 15—20.

Notice to Executives, Administrators, &c.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 16th Inst.

Good word can be obtained in unexpected private families. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to start their children or wards at the beginning of the session.

For particulars apply to the Principal

B. I. Harrison or to any of the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees

W. H. FORNEY, L. W. CANNON,

J. C. FRANCIS, J. Y. NISBET,

B. C. WYLIE, M. J. TURNLEY,

A. ADAMS, G. B. DOUGHTY,

A. WOODS, P. ROWAN,

W. H. FLEMMING, E. L. WOODWARD,

Prs. Board of Trustees.

J. F. GRANT, Secy.

In which is kept the finest brands of

ALES,

LIQUORS,

BRANDIES,

CHAMPAGNE,

AND OTHER WINES.

Come all ye that thirst. We will give you drink.

Jan. 21—3m.

PLAIN

In connection with this, we have open-

ed a

LAST CALL.

All parties due the Corporation of

Jacksonville taxes, are requested to come

forward and pay the same within the

next ten days from date, and thereby

save cost.

D. T. LAIRD,

Marshall.

Jan. 14—2t.

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR,

"WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND."

Will bring on the Menes when they have

not been established, also when they have

suffered from unnatural causes, —

and will bring on the Menes and Neutralization

and relieve the head, back, and loins

of those distressing pains and aches. Will

check hemorrhage & excessive flow. Will

relieve flatulencies and falling of the womb,

when it is the result of relaxation or bad health.

It is as sure a cure in all the above

diseases as Quinine is in Chills and Fever.

Latent & cure themselves of all the above

diseases, by applying their complaints to any person, which is always mortifying to

their pride and modesty.

It is recommended and used by the best

physicians in their private practice.

Price \$1.00. Terms of payment, certificates of title, and full prices and directions the reader is referred to the above compound, the bottle. Manufactured and sold by

BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.50.

april 20-1870.—t.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1871.

COUNTY CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

For County Superintendent.

J. A. McAULEY.

For Directors.

1st, E. T. READ.

2nd [To be supplied.]

Our Penitentiary.

We see by the Report of the proper authority that out of 360 convicts in our penitentiary, 92 died in one year, or said more than one out of every four.

The exhibit is startling. We venture that in no city in the world cursed by any plague, except, may be, London during the Great plague, if even that city, the mortality list formed so long a time and with the apparent disadvantages of location? By nerve and wisdom in business, and free use of print ink. They discovered something more than sound in that old commercial adage, and small profits. They saw that it was better to do an immense business on small profits than to do a petty business on exorbitant profits—it was better for them because there was more money in it. It was better for the people, because there was money saved by it to them. Acting on this idea, these enterprising gentlemen went to work and laid in large stocks, built large houses, made contracts with manufacturers themselves, and, this done, hired the printers to let the people know it and the thing was accomplished. Money in small and large quantities flowed to them wherever their prices were published. Orders were filled by them as per promise in advertisements. The buyers were delighted and in turn became advertisers themselves for these men; and thus the business went on until the rivulets of trade flowing to them became torrents sweeping through and by Chattanooga and towns of that note. With their increased means increased facilities for getting goods on good terms were made; new and larger houses were erected; they themselves became manufacturers and to day the little town of Jasper looks as if a dozen of the money Kings of New York had located there to build them up a city and a business; and the Messrs. Redfield have a reputation throughout the country enjoyed by few merchants in cities of note. All of which may be attributed to business talent, pluck and printers ink.

SURRENDER OF PARIS.

London, Jan. 29.—4:30 P. M. The Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Empress Augusta:—“Versailles—2 P. M. Sunday—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be interned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as arms are surrendered.” He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub about—this sister won’t. He would like to feed her for a month on those rolling-pins and pen-wiper just out of revenge.

There is still a good deal speculation as to what Schuyler Colfax will do when his present term of office shall have expired. We know of nothing better he could do than to spend the rest of his life in teaching young Schuyler to be as little like his father as possible.

ADDITION to the Iron-clad

Cat.

The bill for the abolition of the test oath has passed Congress, by a vote of 118 to 38, and has gone to the President. If that worthy does not veto it, the effects will be speedily felt in the South, where, however, it will be impossible to get the right kind of men to fill Federal offices in the South, owing to their inability to take the oath required of them, to wit, that they did not aid or sympathize with the Rebels &c. Here is the bill.

Be it enacted, &c., That when any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, said person shall in the same manner before entering upon the duties of said office take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the act of Congress entitled an act respecting an oath of office to be taken by persons whose legal disabilities shall have been removed. Approved July 11th, 1862.

Mrs. Luke, widow of W. C. Luke, has sued this county for \$5,000 under the k-u-k-lux law for the alleged killing of her husband by disguised men. The suit is brought by Jasper N. Hancey.

Under the law, as it stands, the widow cannot fail to get a verdict for the amount provided, she proves that her husband was killed by disguised men and it will have to be collected out of the county by the levy of a special tax; but it will be hard to prove, we think, that Luke was killed by such men, as the Paton trial failed to discover any one who witnessed the killing. The Plaintiff will have to test her case entirely on circumstantial evidence and the county will have all the benefit of any doubts.

All indications point to an early termination of the war in Cuba. The patriots are surrendering in large numbers and Spanish arms will triumph. We wish it could have been otherwise. With any but a Radical administration, we should have had the island annexed to the U. S. long ago.

ABRAHAM CENSUS.

The Census Returns for 1870 show an increase of population since 1860 of 57,789. Calhoun has largely decreased, her population being now only 14,027, whereas in 1860 it was 21,539. This decrease is owing in a great measure to our loss of territory which has gone to make up new counties.

A Resolution passed the Alabama Senate asking Congress to remove the disabilities of all. It passed by about two—all the carpet-baggers of the Con- stripe voting “nay.” Our sweet scented representative, old Sandford, joined the Coons against the Resolution. O. Shanghai, Shanghai! you old sinner.

The State Railroad Committee have not yet reported. Meantime the House is manufacturing free dealers with a fearful energy.

C. C. Bowen, the carpet-bag Congressman from Charleston, S. C., has three wives now living, and there are thirty-five States yet to hear from.

The prisoners in our jail made an al-most successful attempt to escape some days ago. They had the stone floor torn up considerably.

Messrs Redfield & Co.

With great pleasure we this week present to our readers the three column advertisement of Messrs. E. F. Redfield & Co., Jasper Tenn.

Three or four years ago these gentlemen were doing only a repeatable country business in a town with not half the number of inhabitants that Jacksonville now has. Their Drug house occupied no more room than any of the buildings occupied by our merchants.

Now with no greater railroad facilities than is enjoyed by Jacksonville, they have a business which rivals it if not exceeds it. They have overstepped the bounds of the Southern States. How was this all accomplished in so short a time and with the apparent disadvantages of location? By nerve and wisdom in business, and free use of print ink.

They discovered something more than sound in that old commercial adage, and small profits. They saw that it was better to do an immense business on small profits than to do a petty business on exorbitant profits—it was better for them because there was more money in it. It was better for the people, because there was money saved by it to them. Acting on this idea, these enterprising gentlemen went to work and laid in large stocks, built large houses, made contracts with manufacturers themselves, and this done, hired the printers to let the people know it and the thing was accomplished. Money in small and large quantities flowed to them wherever their prices were published. Orders were filled by them as per promise in advertisements. The buyers were delighted and in turn became advertisers themselves for these men; and thus the business went on until the rivulets of trade flowing to them became torrents sweeping through and by Chattanooga and towns of that note. With their increased means increased facilities for getting goods on good terms were made; new and larger houses were erected; they themselves became manufacturers and to day the little town of Jasper looks as if a dozen of the money Kings of New York had located there to build them up a city and a business; and the Messrs. Redfield have a reputation throughout the country enjoyed by few merchants in cities of note.

It is a most terrible Steamboat disaster where one fourth of the passengers are lost, and a horrible Railroad accident which takes off every eighth man.

And yet, here among us, at our very doors, we have a criminal it is true, yet at the same time unfortunate class of people who can make no appeal to the sympathy or protection of the outside world; denied the right of protest; whose very walls reach no living ears but those of their keepers; whose deaths, alone, appeal to us once a year out among the cold figures of official statistics.

Will not our Governor call the attention of our General Assembly to the condition of these poor culprits? Will that august body cease long enough from their arduous and enthusiastic task of making free dealers and relieving Loyalists from the disabilities of nonage, to set an investigation and remedy on foot? Even the Radical Legislature felt the call of humanity so strong in this direction, that they appointed a Committee of Investigation, who we believe dead-headed it around the Railroads awhile without doing anything. But in even this they made a show of decency and humanity.

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Public Square, — Jasper, Tenn.

HOME TESTIMONY.

[See Home Testimony.]

E. F. REDFIELD & CO.

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E. F. REDFIELD & CO.

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Public Square, — Jasper, Tenn.

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JACKSONVILLE

JANUARY 28, 1871.

GARDEN SEED.

THE largest, and best assort'd Stock
of Garden Seed ever brought to this
market. For sale at the Dine State of
Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.

We have heretofore neglected to mention the reduction in price of the Selma Times, not intentionally, but because of the expense which the reduction was announced and forgetfulness when we returned. The paper is as well worth ten dollars as any paper in the State. The news Department is not excelled by any other paper—the editorial are vigorous and pertinent to the times and important passing events; the paper is sound and healthy on politics, and altogether admirable on questions affecting our State credit.

Our readers will be gratified and astonished to learn that this large and popular paper has been reduced in price to 25¢ a year.

Chancery Court has been in session this week, Chancellor McCraw presiding with his usual grace, dignity and impartiality.

We have received notices from Mr. Jas. P. Armstrong that he will soon commence the publication of the Selma Reporter. Mr. Armstrong is a practical printer and will no doubt bring out a most attractive paper. Price \$10 a year.

Since the above was in type we have received the Reporter and find it is every way equal to our expectations.

The gentleman that passed the one Dollar South Carolina bill on our printer as a greenback in payment for subscription, will be sorry to learn that he left a five dollar greenback sticking to it.

Will publish the communication of "Dishonors," on Drury Ships, next week. A crowd of advertisements coming in on the eve of publication, render it necessary for us to lay over much of our matter and some editorials until next week.

H. C. Davis a Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the West Virginia Legislature.

About the time the French Republic has gone up, the fools in Congress begin to talk about helping the French Radicals to establish a Republic.

The Conservatives have gained a victory in the election of Speaker in the Louisiana Legislature.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad has sleeping cars—a piece of good news for travelers along this line.

He has been sworn in as Senator from Georgia.

FATIGUE TAXES.—Choice selection from Great Geneva Nursery, will be sold at the Court House on Monday Feb. 6, 1871.—CANTL.

OBITUARY

DIED THIS DAY Jan., 23rd 1871, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, aged 17 years, month and 28 days.

Religiously disposed from childhood, she embraced religion at the early age of twelve, and united herself with the Presbyterian Church at this place. Her constant Christian course while in school, her patriotic attachment and her resignation to death, all afford abundant evidence that she was truly a child of God.

Her last illness was protracted and painful, but the long weary days of her suffering were sweetly illumined by the Christians hope, and when at last her mortal vision dimmed, and earth and skies were fading from her sight, she was enabled by faith to look beyond the dark and dreary tomb and see the dawn of life.

With a full consciousness that the hour of her departure was at hand, she called her parents, brothers and sister around her and addressed each in the most impressive and loving language, earnestly entreating them to meet her in that bright world where parting is no more.—After bidding adieu to friends who were present, and leaving messages for absent dear ones, she comitted her soul to Christ and gently closed her eyes.

A deep in Jesus! blessed thought; She is at rest in heaven; where not a breath of gloom can enter her heart be driven.

At rest where parting is unknown And now no more are sad, l'd morning times, why shoul'dst thou weep? Above the righteous dead,

[For the Republics.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Susy E. Coker is no more. Her gentle spirit wing'd its flight from Earth on the 4th day of January 1871, a spirit restored not with silver and gold, but chosen in the furnace of affliction. For many years she suffered with exemplary patience from the ravages of that dread destroyer Consumption; but her affliction increased in the mysterious leadings of Providence an untimely end came with her body to break the spirit waned strength becoming rive. Her end she could truly say: "I am ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought my last fight; I have finished my race; I trust in the faith; henceforth there is no room for the flesh; henceforth there is no room for the flesh."

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indicated.—*Buffalo Express*.

Dr. Joseph H. Johnston, of Talladega, succeeds the late Judge Chilton as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Alabama.

The man who "couldn't find his match" went quietly to bed in the dark.

Mark Twain's Advice to Parents.

Having reflected deeply for half an hour upon the subject of domestic discipline, I fell like sparing a few suggestions relative to the best method of bringing up children. Being a bachelor without children, my suggestions are as likely to be disinterested as if I had never seen a child.

According to my observation, the most difficult time to bring up children is in the morning. You do, sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them, but the effectiveness of this process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely neutralized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with bad clothes. The only prompt, effective and absolutely reliable method is to bring them up by the hair. If your child has a good, healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with most gratifying efficiency. Try it about once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days' interval, inspiring your child with the liveliest possible interest in the respondent pregnancy of sunrise.

To bring up a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of some energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at any little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any misstatement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must obstinately insist on your infallibility, and promptly suppress every symptom of puerile skepticism, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom, you will begin to forfeit their respect and partial to their conceit. There can be no sadder spectacle than a parent surrounded by olive branches who think they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings), that five times twelve was sixty-two and a half. "So," said he, surveying over his spectacles, and surveying me grimly, "ye think ye know more'n your father, hay?" Come ere to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few exasperating moments I reposed in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathematical accuracy, with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch of my trowsers, but I felt that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multiplication table, he asked me how much five times 12 was, I insisted, with tears in my eyes, that it was 62 and a half. "That's right," said he; "I'll learn ye to respect ye father, if I have to thrash ye 12 times a day." Now goin' water them horses, 'be lively, too!' The old gentleman didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflammatory rheumatism disabled him, and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was permanent.

Unquestioning obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything, and he stops to inquire why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear, and inform him "that's why!" He will soon get in the way of starting, with charming alacrity, at the word of command.

One of the most inveterate and annoying traits of children is indiscretiveness; if you are inconsiderate enough to attempt to gratify their omnivorous curiosity, you may as well prepare to abdicate, for you will be overwhelmed by their questions a dozen times a day, and in a week your sagacity will be hopelessly compromised. An average is a magazine of unanswered disconcerting conundrums. You can't expect children to have much reverence for a parent whose ignorance they can expose twice out of three times trying. It is well enough to answer an easy question now and then, just to convince them that you can when you choose; but when they come to you with a poser, tell them, "Oh, you never mind!" or "sit up!" and then they will grow up independent and self-reliant and restrained, only by veneration, from splitting your head open to find out how it holds so much information without letting some of it out.

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E. L. WOODWARD'S SONS

Have in store, a large lot of

Ladies and Misses Shoes, of various styles and grades—
Mens and Boys Boots and Shoe
which they are now offering cheap
than ever—
Ladies Dress Goods, (various styles)
Night Dresses—
Balmoral—
Shawls—
White Goods—
Hosiery—
Notions—
Tweeds—
Jeans—
Cloth—
Plaid—
Shirts &c.

LOW FOR CASH.

New Groceries.

McCLELEN & LANDERS

ARE now receiving a large and varied
Stock of VALUABLE GROCERIES
in the house furnished by Messrs.
Perry & Rowland, on the N. E. corner of
Public Square, which they propose to
sell cheaper than they can be purchased
elsewhere. They will also take in ex-
change, COUNTRY PRODUCE at
Cash prices.

Their Stock consists, in part, of the
following Articles:

A N D
F A N C Y
C A N D I E S;

In fact, everything kept in a Family
Grocery.

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
EGG,

CHEESE,
ORANGES,

ALL KINDS COOKING EXTRACTS

PLAIN

In connection with this, we have open-
ed a

FIRST CLASS BAR.

In which is kept the finest brands of
ALES,

LIQUORS,

BRANDIES,

CHAMPAGNE,

AND OTHER WINES.

Come all ye that thirst. We will give
you drink.

Jan. 21—3m

DON'T READ THIS.—
WHISENANT & DRISKELL

ARE just receiving a large lot of

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

TEAS,

BEST NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

(Purchased since the recent decline;) Which they offer at the very lowest
terms; in fact, everything in the Grocery
line.

IN ALL CANDOR

We Mean Serious Business

Those included in Mr. J. Turner, and M.
J. Turner & Son, for Professional services,
will please call at their office and settle by
CASH or note at an early date; and those in-
cluded in J. R. Turner & Co., will pay up,
or close by note—claims in hands of the un-
signed for collection.

TUNLEY & SON.

All persons indebted to the firm of J.
H. Sergeant & Co, are invited to settle with
us, at once.

Oct. 29 1870

WHITE KEROSENE OIL.

(NON-EXPLOSIVE)

Just Received and for sale by

MONTGOMERY BROS.

NEW GOODS.

I am just receiving direct from New
York, a reasonable Stock of Goods, care-
fully selected with judgment and taste.

Give me a call and I will be at your
service.

Jno. D. HOKE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of J.
M. Landers & Co., at Whisenant & Dris-
kell's corner, for the year 1870, must settle
on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

J. W. WHISENANT & CO.

Jan. 21—2t.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Jan. 10, 1871.

The Stockholders of Calhoun College
at a regular Annual meeting for an election
of Trustees.

On motion, Col. John D. Hammond
was called to the chair and Horace L.
Stevenson was made secretary.

On motion of Wm. H. Haines, Esq.,

Resolved, That the election of
Trustees for Calhoun College be postponed
until the 3rd day of March, 1871.

There being no further business, the
meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Chairman.

H. L. STEVENSON, Secy.

TRACE CHAINS,

AMES' SHOVELS,

HAMES' SPADE,

BREAST CHAINS,

SCOVILLE HOES,

NAILS,

HORSESHOES,

SPADING FORKS

&c. &c. &c.

We are now offering our entire stock

of DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

On the most reasonable terms.

Thanking our friends and customers
for past patronage, we respectfully solic-
it a continuance of the same.

Jas. H. SAVAGE, Centre Al-

Jan. 28—3t.

STRAYED.

A Bay mare Mule—pacer—rather on
the small order, strayed last May, when
last heard of, she was at Nesbit's Mills,
with a yoke collar on. Information as
to where the animal is, will be liberally
rewarded.

Jas. H. SAVAGE, Centre Al-

Jan. 28—3t.

Centre Al-

Jan. 28—3t.

W.

The FIFTH Georgia District—
Mr. Butler Cries "Ku-Klux."
but is Voted Down.

Mr. Young presented the credentials of Stephen A. Corker, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, and moved that he be sworn in. Mr. Butler objected, and presented the memorial of Thos. C. Baird, contestant, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Elections. The credentials of Mr. Corker were in due form and signed by Gov. Bullock.

Mr. Butler had read a notice of contest, claiming that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. He also extracted from a Democratic paper published in Georgia (the Augusta Chronicle) an article detailing an outrage of the Ku-Klux, their breaking into jail, taking out seven prisoners and cutting off their ears, and shooting another prisoner.

He called on the Union loving men on either side of the House to say whether such allegations and with the proof appended, they would seat the member until the matter was inquired into. The House should recollect that the district in question is the home of Alexander H. and Linton Stephens, still unrepentant Rebels. Therefore, the declaration of the Memphis Appeal that the Federal government is a festering, reckoning corpse.

Mr. Jones remarked that he could produce emanations of the same character from Wendell Phillips and other Radicals.

Mr. Young said the remarks of Mr. Butler were only a repetition of the stale old story of Southern outrages. He might send up the Police Gazette to show that the state of society in the North is worse. Mr. Corker had received over 6,000 majority. There had been United States soldiers stationed in every precinct in the district. So there could not have been any intimidation.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether the whole Executive power of America, both State and National, and almost all the Judicial power was not in the hands of the members of the Republican party.

Mr. Young—Every bit of it. Mr. Niblack—Then the fault lies at the door of the Republican officials instead of at the door of Democrats.

Mr. Butlers' motion was rejected, and Corker sworn in.

AN ACT.
For the relief of delinquent tax-payers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama.—That section seventeen of an act, "To establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama. Approved December the 31st, 1868," which reads as follows, to-wit: "Sec. seventeen. Be it further enacted, That all taxes shall become due and payable on the first day of September of each year, and shall become delinquent on the 30th day of November in each year, except in cases when parties owing taxes are about to remove from the county, and on the first day of December there shall be added and collected with all delinquent taxes a penalty of ten per cent on the amount of such delinquent taxes; be, and the same is hereby repeated, and that the following section be substituted in lieu of the same, to-wit: Section seventeen. Be it further enacted, That all taxes shall become due and payable on the first day of September of each year, and shall become delinquent on the 30th day of November in each year, except in cases when parties owing taxes are about to remove from the county. Section second, Be it further enacted, That all monies which have been or may be collected out of any assessment made for taxes due in the year 1870, shall be remitted to the person so paying or having paid the said per cent, under said section seventeen as aforesaid, except the fees lawfully accrued thereon to the tax collector.

Approved January 26th, 1871.

A Georgia editor says that twenty-four heathen Chinese walked in to his sanctum the other day, and, through the medium of an interpreter, paid for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. The editor wondered what they wanted of an English paper, and he was informed that they took it for the "pictures" in it; the paper having Coster's rat cut, catarrh-cut, a guano trade mark, and an umbrella "picture."

FRANCE.

The situation of France is gloomy. Paris is cowed and offers surrender. Bismarck refuses to accept the surrender unless all France yields. Thus the Parisian weapon of warfare to strike the decisive blow. All of the provincial French armies have been defeated. The people are cowed.

It looks as if the end was at hand and that soon.

With manhood the French could not have been conquered. They have shown a general national degeneracy, with many flickers of the old spirit.

It seems to us that as failure is but a question of time, the sooner the better. It must be confessed the Prussian out matches the Gaul. Long and effeminate civilization has corrupted the French character. We have come to this conclusion slowly and reluctantly. But in this view, and the facts warrant it, the sooner the sponge is thrown upon the better. Humanity demands it. It is unequal struggle with but one end. Let that end be hastened to save human life.

Woman's Devotion.

Sheriff Prichard tells us that the wife of George Hyer (sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for horse stealing), followed her husband to the walls of the prison.

They attempted to get away from Lewiston without letting her know about it, but the poor woman was evermore on the watch at the depot, and so she was on hand when the officers and prisoners started away last week, and following on the cars, hung about the neck of her husband to the end of the journey.

Mrs. Hyer had two children. These she had deliberately given away to her people, determined to remain in Joliet, near her husband, so that she could see him as often as possible, and be ready, at the end of the five years, to welcome him again to freedom.

She hoped she would be permitted to see him often, but this fond hope was rudely torn from her by the stern prison rules. She can see him once in two months, and then but for two or three minutes in the presence of a guard. She can

write to him as often as she pleases; but he can write in reply but once a month. After learning these facts the sheriff tried to get her to return to her family, near Peoria, but her resolution was firmly taken,

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1871.

COUNTY CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

For County Superintendent.

J. A. McAULEY.

For Directors.

E. T. READ.

[To BE SUPPLIED.]

The Stanton Rail-Road Swindle

The following from the SELMA ARGUS, on the subject of the Stanton bonds, so nearly tallies with our own views on the subject, that we adopt the article entire. It is proper to state that two-thirds of the papers in the State have assumed the same position.

There are two innocent parties in the matter and if these the tax-payers are the more innocent, since they could in no wise prevent illegal issue of bonds, while the bond-holders were not compelled to purchase, and of course, were cognizant of all the facts and circumstances connected with their issue.

The MOSTROUER MAIL, in an able article on the subject, says that the London TIMES, did want capitalists in Europe, that the Carpet-bag Governments of the South were not governments of the people and tax-payers, and that therefore the bonds should pass through more than ordinary scrutiny before being purchased in European markets.

This article of the TIMES was copied throughout Europe, and of necessity met the eye of capitalists. That paper further calls attention to the fact that, at yet only the paltry sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars has been presented for payment of the interest, and pertinently enquires where are the holders of the vast residue, that thus sleep over their rights? The investigation so far shows there has been fraud. Bligham, as shown by the testimony of Mr. Barrett, was busy signing bonds ten days after the result of the election was declared, and when he was no more Treasurer of the state than "any other man." When questioned as to whether he knew of any fact or circumstance showing or tending to show any fraud or illegality in the issue or endorsement of bonds by the State of Alabama, in favor of any railroad, he said, "I do not know of any fact or circumstance showing or tending to show any fraud or illegality in the issue or endorsement of bonds by the State of Alabama, in favor of any railroad, upon the ground that so doing would exonerate him self. This I only shows fraud, in at least one instance, if no more, and invites further investigation. It is also likely that Bligham was not alone in the commission of the unlawful act which he says his testimony would reveal, did he not hide him self behind his constitutional privilege. If Governor and Bligham could act dishonestly in one transaction they would in others, and the more fact, that our interests have for years been in the hands of acknowledged dishonest officials, should invite investigation. In the meantime, the effect of Alabama, so far as nothing is better, and our bonds are actually advancing in the market. Therefore, then, nothing lost by a full, fair and complete investigation; but everything to lose. After the investigation let us pay all legal and equitable claims. If we pay now, and investigate afterwards, what good? We might as well open the Treasury doors, and tell every capitalist in Europe and America to walk in and help himself, and then spend the remnant of money which can be taken out of the people, to find out whether any of the scoundrels took an unconscionable amount above what an ordinary convention could have taken. But we give the article of the ARGUS:

NO REBUTTATION.

It looks very foolish as if the ery of "reputation" was used in certain quarters to bully the authorities of Alabama into an assumption of every claim in the shape of a bond or coupon which may be in the treasury though against the State.

It looks very suspicious to hear the Governor and the democratic members of the Legislature threaten us, firmly and say that no man with the honor of political office will make open the books of the State, before the year 1872.

So far from attempting to hear the State into hasty action involving its future ability to pay and its obligation to its own innocent citizens, honest bondholders will command the caution which prompts those entrusted with the protection of public interests to investigate before assuming burdens which in yesterdays are almost unthinkable.

Only spend-thrifts and adventurers can afford to overlook the distinction between just and unjust, legal and illegal demands, and to whatever may be asked without referring to what duty in others requires or counting the possibilities of future.

In refusing to pay the interest on the bonds endorsed for the Alabama and Chattanooga road, or to insist that it issued under circumstances conclusive of fraud, and some of them on their face illegal in the premise of payment of gold interest, and submitting the facts to the Legislature for investigation and action, we think Governor Lindsey has deserved the thanks of every citizen of the State.

Nobody proposes to repudiate one dollar of any obligation legally resting upon the State. Who proposes to pay more, would wrong the honest young men of the State. These are the fruits of the legal and the practice of the plain-spoken, unscrupulously, and professedly impudent, and their have taxation.

There is no law authorizing the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of railroads payable either principal or interest in gold; and Governor Lindsey informs us that the interest on the bonds loaned to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is payable in gold. Other bonds have been issued and endorsed in the name of the State payable principal or interest in gold. It can hardly be said that these bonds are in the hands of innocent capitalists. Money lenders take all the risks of forgeries, fraud, and lies, in their speculations; and it is a violent presumption to suppose that they have bought a single bond of this or any

other State without first examining the law under which it was issued. Governor Smith did just the same authority to issue to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad two millions of bonds and one per cent. interest, that he had issued the eight millions of cotton gold—the same last month. We doubt if any eminent jurist will hold the State bound for a debt created in its name without any authority of law. We think it would have been criminal for either the Governor or Auditor to have paid any such debt without an inquiry into its legality.

In any event, the innocent bondholders can lose nothing—not a cent; for every just claim against the State will be paid, principal and interest. The interest of other innocent parties, not taken much account of by the claimants for the payment without delay or inquiry of the holder's claim—the innocent tax-payers of the State—will be fully protected by the prompt presentation of their bills and justness of these claims; and the Governor and Legislature owe us no loss nor injury to any innocent person; if the loss must fall upon an innocent bondholder or an innocent tax-payer of Alabama, we shall not hesitate where to place it.

We do not propose to repudiate any legal obligation of the State nor to pay any illegal claim against it; and the State could not have acted without investigating without doing one or the other of these things. The investigation and delinquency of the Alabama and Chattanooga road, not injuring it, affected the State, which we are as anxious as any of our contemporaries to maintain unimpaired. On the contrary, prudent capitalists, seeking legitimate investments, will see in the action of the State evidence of its caution under its present administration in assuming or recognizing obligations and its determination to preserve its ability to keep its word in its faith is proved by a refusal to be blinded by adventures and gambles under the forms, but in utter disregard of the spirit and substance of law, and will be more willing to lend its money and debt in its notes. Railroads, companies which have failed to stand up to the weight of the commonwealth—and which have no designs not attainable by the State aid, have long-time administered—interested in exposing the villainies which have brought the good name of Alabama into jeopardy, for these villains have also brought their enterprises into jeopardy. Railroad men who desired Smith's re-election, knowing, as every man now a fool knew, that he was a cold-blooded and mercenary scoundrel, and whose dealing with the State were quite as close as investigation as Stanton's, are not expected to be greatly pleased with Governor Lindsey's still patriotic conduct; and the interest of the State in the outcome of the struggle of the people of the South, in regard to the matter of releasing them that have cast a complaint. It is better that a few important enterprises be temporarily suspended now, if it shall come to that, than that all internal improvement dependent on State aid be a little later permanently suspended.

On Wednesday the Stanton Bond matter came up in the House, but no action was taken, further than to refer the report back to the committee, so that they might make on the following day a *joint* report. We see no good in this. The information and suggestion of the majority and minority reports were in the hands of the Legislature and they could have easily acted on the information and suggestions conveyed in that shape, in the form of a united report. The time too, given them to report—in only one day—is two days to enable the committee to get up any further facts in relation to the Stanton Swindle; and it seems to us a mere agreement of any particular committee should be subordinate to the effort to bring out the whole facts in connection with all the railroad bond issues of the State. The committee will be more likely to do this, and the more fact, that our interests have for years been in the hands of acknowledged dishonest officials, should invite investigation. In the meantime, the effect of Alabama, so far as nothing is better, and our bonds are actually advancing in the market. Therefore, then, nothing lost by a full, fair and complete investigation; but everything to lose. After the investigation let us pay all legal and equitable claims. If we pay now, and investigate afterwards, what good? We might as well open the Treasury doors, and tell every capitalist in Europe and America to walk in and help himself, and then spend the remnant of money which can be taken out of the people, to find out whether any of the scoundrels took an unconscionable amount above what an ordinary convention could have taken. But we give the article of the ARGUS:

Correspondence Between the Rum-seller and the Devil.

From the Rum-seller to the Devil

DEAR SIR.—I have opened apart-

ments, fitted up with all the antie-

ments, as the sale of rum, brandy,

gin, wine, beer, and all their compounds.

Our objects, though different, can be best attained by united action. There fore I propose a co-partnership. All I want of you is their *Money!* All else shall be yours.

Bring me the indulges, the sober,

the respectable, and I will return them to you drunkards, paupers and beggars.

Bring me the child, and I will dash to death the deepest hopes of father and mother.

Bring me the father and the mother,

and I will plant discord between them, and make them a curse and a reproach to their children.

Bring me the young man, and I will

entice him to drink, and make him

forget his character, destroy his health,

shorten his life, and blot out the highest and purest hopes of youth.

Bring me the mechanic or the laborer,

and his wife—money—the hard-earned

fruits of his toil—shall be made to plant

poverty, vice, and ignorance in his once happy home.

Bring me the warm-hearted sailor, and

I will send him on a leet-show, and make

his week of all foul-hopes for evermore.

Bring me the professed follower of

Christ, and I will blind and wither

every devout, feeling of the heart.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion,

and defile the purity of the church.

Bring me the parson of justice—the

man who turned Radical to get the legal

advertising. This is pretty cool for a man

who turned Radical to get the legal

advertising, and when he did, it from

the public; with regard to their con-

science-wars. Since the investigation

has been set on foot let all the fact-scouts

out that the Legislature can act in-

decidedly and be about afterwards to de-

termine their cause before the people, what

ever that cause may be. Should present

action of the General Assembly prove

disastrous in the light of future even-

no member should plead ignorance of

facts; for it is a duty they owe their co-

stituents to get possession of all these

heads before they hazard any action all

Stanton's plump, who runs the Atlanta

Union, has given very seditious

about the welfare of the widows and orphan

of Ewell's County, and thinks Mr.

Francis, should not charge for legal

advertising. This is pretty cool for a man

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JACKSONVILLE
FEBRUARY 11, 1871

GARDEN SEED.

The largest and best sorted Stock of Garden Seed ever brought to market. For Catalogue &c. Store of GARDEN SEED CO., 100, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Choice lot of Turnips at the New Depot of Francis & Woodward.

WANTED—Some Irish Potatoes. Who will bring them to us?

Cotton has been coming in lively this week. It is now given up that Jacksonville is the best cotton market on the S. R. & D. R. R., between Rome and Selma.

Mr. Wm. T. Alexander has been appointed Post Master at this place. The appointment is a good one and will meet the approval of our citizens generally.

D. P. P. Linder, formerly of Alexandria, has become a citizen of our place. We welcome him to our midst, and wish he could have a hour or more such associations to our population.

The prior of the REPUBLICAN has not as good for the past few weeks as we could have desired. The fault lies in the roller and press blankets. We have sent to Cincinnati for new ones and when they arrive we will present the REPUBLICAN to our friends clearly and beautifully printed.

PERSONAL.—We have noticed frequently in town this week that Spartan Calhoun and our old time friend Spartan Allen. This head is entirely alive on things at present affecting the interests of Alabama. J. W. Whitesides, the model farmer of that level and most productive valley of the State—Chocowinity, has twice paid in on us this week.

Brev. E. B. Hardin has been in our midst, delivering the Life and Epochs of St. Paul to subscribers. The work is a most excellent one and every householder should be supplied with a copy. Address, Mosby & Hardie, Selma, Ala.

Attention is invited to the Law card of Jasper N. Haney, Esq., of Selma, Ala. Mr. Haney is a young lawyer of talent, and is rapidly winning promotion in his profession by study and close application.

He is a native of Calhoun county, a fact which he prides in, and justly so, I think; for Calhoun has given to Montgomery, Selma and other points in my of the most brilliant lawyers of the State.

[Communicated.]

There is a tomb for all who die. A mourner over the hallowed grave. But nations swell the funeral dirge, And triumph weeps above the grave.

ROBERT E. LEE has erected his own monument and written his own epitaph. He needs no earthly marble to preserve his name; for he is one of the few immortal names "not born to die," and if it is right, we might say it is a duty to our selves and posterity to leave behind something that will tell a permanent expression of our affection for the principles for which we so long labored and which were so justly and nobly advanced by our fallen Christain. Let us endeavor to remember, not to复仇, but to purify the tombstone for ever.

He is buried to the tombstone for ever;

but to the purest patriotism, the brightest integrity, the sublimest heroism;

and let us write thereon the name of Robert E. Lee. Such a monument is a fitting memorial to the memory of Lexington Va.

Mrs. Mary Turnley and Millie Crook,

have been appointed Agents to solicit funds. Let every one give something and in so doing have an interest in it.

Calhoun do a noble part.

Jacksonville, Ala.

How many men like Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Marshall O. Roberts, Gratz Brown, Reuben E. Stanton, and Horace Greeley can be eradicated from the Republican party, and the party still live?

The times have been bad when the brains were out of the body.

A big bawling in the street was the echo of his trouble, and replied, "I was in my bosom; that's the answer. I told the damed thing she'd die."

Those Proclamations

We have been privy to see a portion

of the press, which always ought to be honest and independent, and stand as models upon the watch tower, to warn us of error and corruption, before the State Treasury, by a telegram from Bishop, patron of their

party, to the press. This is particularly

to be condemned when it is

seen that the press is exceedingly

bold and impudent in swindling

the public, and denounces

those that are commendable.

Some of them seem to forget

that they are not affected by

the spirit of a patronage which they

are but money foolishly squandered

to subsidize the press.

The Grange Report.

There is a man in Camden, N.J. who

is dead. He is absent-minded. A

young engineer named Bartlett is missing.

Arriving at the scene of the accident

found that the cow was gone, but the

surface they are placed in a

heated sleeping car which is thrown

open so that their clothing can be

searched for means of identification.

At least accounts nineteen bodies

had been recovered.

MINNESOTA

REPUTATION.

As there is a black sheep in every

large flock, so, it would seem, there

must always be a reputation State

in the Federal Union.

Once it was

Pennsylvania, then Mississippi,

and now it is Minnesota which stands

before the world as the awful

warning to unsuspecting money-

lenders who are thinking of making

an investment in the securities of

our sovereign communities.

About fourteen years ago Minne-

sota issued her bonds, to the

amount of two and a quarter mil-

lion dollars, to aid in the con-

struction of railroads within her

borders. The expectation, of course,

was that the companies

owning the roads would provide for

the payment of these bonds, so that

the State would never be called

upon. Unfortunately, the result

was otherwise. The railroad com-

panies failed, and the holders of the

bonds came down upon the State for

the fulfillment of its promises.

The Minnesotans, were equal

to the emergency. They fell back

upon their reserved rights, and

politely but firmly repudiated their

obligations. A State cannot be sued in any court; and for fear

lest some Legislature might be

incorporated into the State Constitu-

tution, forbidding any payment to be

made on account of the debt in

controversy. Thus the matter

stands to this day. On the side are

the indignant and disfavored bond-

holders; on the other the proud

citizens of the State, calm in the

consciousness that they have made

all they could out of the swindle, and

leaving their creditors to do their

worst.

The subject has recently been

brought more prominently to public

notice by a petition addressed to

the Minnesota Legislature by Mr.

Salah Chauvinian, representing that he received certain of these

repudiated bonds in payment for

building one hundred & twenty-five

yards of road bed, bridges and

masonry, and humbly asking that

the question whether or not the

bonds ought to be redeemed be submitted to arbitration. We have

no idea that the petition will be

listened to. If the people of the

State are determined to repudiate,

repudiate they will. Only it would be well for Eastern merchants from whom they may have occasion to ask for credit to remember what manner of men they are, and how little chance they have of ever getting money should it be necessary to pay it.

Y. F. S.

BAILEY'S ACCIDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—An oil

train bound south, with a broken

bridge dragging along on the ground

until it reached the drawbridge at New Hamburg, where it collided

with the piers, throwing the car off.

There was an ineffectual attempt to stop the express train which struck the car, scattering the oil which

immediately ignited, exploding the entire Express train in flames.

The Express train consisted of locomotive, baggage, express and

sleeping. The engine, baggage and

express cars were hurled into the river. All in the Chicago

sleeping car perished in the flames.

The two following sleeping cars

were wrapped in flames, but the inmates escaped.—The bridge

caught and fell in ten minutes after carrying with it the Chicago car,

with its burning inmates, into the river upon the wrecks of the locomotive, baggage and express cars, which fell at the accident. Sleeping car tickets indicate that 18 perished, but passengers say that 18

survived, but passengers say that 18

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The question of the sale and removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will come up to-day in the House.

The ways and means Committee are still waiting the return of Mr. McCarthy before reporting on the bill abolishing the income tax.

The Japanese Commissioners visited the Treasury Building yesterday to see the operations of the engraving and printing departments.

The Senate were engaged for an hour and a half yesterday on the nomination of M. J. Cramer to be Minister Resident at Copenhagen, Denmark, but came to no vote on it.

Senator Patterson and other members of the Retrenchment Committee will go to New York next week to continue their investigation into the affairs of the Custom house.

N. B. Devereaux, Chief of the Division of the Revenue Marine, has resigned his position, and Sumner J. Kimball, Chief Clerk of the Second Auditors Office, has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Conkling presented in the Senate yesterday petitions of a number of homeopathic medical societies, praying for such legislation as will place them on the same footing as allopathic physicians before the Pension Bureau.

Commissioner Pleasanton decides that under the act of July 14, 1870, the American Board of Foreign Mission is released from all liability for succession or legacy taxes which were imposed at the date of the passage of that act, and that after that date no such taxes can accrue.

At the hearing before the Senate Naval Committee yesterday on "the Stevens Line and Staff bill," which recently passed the House, it was stated that one effect of the bill was to make paymasters of seven and nine years service rank captains who have served actively for twenty to thirty-five years.

A very particular swain Huntington sent his marriage to the paper with the addition, "No cardamons." He said he despised abbreviations.

A Minnesota paper says—"History records no instance of an intelligent man leaving Minnesota and not returning—provided he had money enough to bring him back."

"Woman is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick reply.

A young lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday, and headed it "May 30th. It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print." "My 30th."

Widows are estimated by the mile in New-Hampshire. Twenty to the mile is thought to be a good ratio. If a "Miss is as good as a mile," isn't it rather rough on the widows to count twenty of them to one Miss?

A stranger in Belfast, Me., spent much time the other day in looking for his last pocketbook, and in the twilight hour found it in his coat-puff pocket. He had followed too literally St. Paul's advice in "forgetting those things which are behind."

A Farmer's wife in speaking of the smartness of her son, a lad six years old, said: "He can read fluently, repeat the whole catechism and wood-chains as well as father." "Yes mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I kicked Ned Rawson, threwed the cat in the well, and stole old Hickley's gun."

Bishop Wrightman.—Bishop Wrightman spent a day with us in return from St. Louis, and left New-York for Cincinnati on Wednesday evening via Gadsden, Ala. He has been suffering considerably from cold, as the weather was very inclement in St. Louis. Yet he was able to put the top-on to the semi-centenary celebration on Sunday night. We expect to hear a good report from his address on the Mission of Methodism, which was delivered to the immense audience in First Church. He was followed by Mr. Nathan Coleman and the Hon. John Hogan—the latter producing a letter from Mr. John H. Gage to Bishop Marvin presenting the Bishop a fine residence in the suburbs of St. Louis. A hand-some collection for city missions concluded the noble contributions of this memorable occasion. The amount contributed—exclusive of the Bishop's large amount—understand, to some eight-five thousand dollars. Bishop Wrightman was delighted with the celebration, and thinks it will give a great impulse to Methodism in Missouri.

Nashville Christian Advocate.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL WHO

ARE

In debt

TO ME

WILL PLEASE

PAY

AT ONCE.

I am Compelled

TO HAVE THE

MONEY

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

Jan. 14, 1871

DON'T READ THIS

WHISKEY & DISKELL

A RE just receiving a large lot of

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

TEAS

BEST NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

(Purchased since the recent decline: Which they offer at the very lowest terms in fact, everything in the Grocery line.)

IRON,

IRON,

IRON,

TRACE CHAINS.

AMES SHOVELS.

AMES SPADE.

HAMES,

BREAST CHAINS,

SCOVIL HOES,

NAILS,

HORSESHOES,

SPADING FORKS

&c. &c. &c.

We are now offering our entire stock

BOTS & HOES.

On the most reasonable terms.

Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage, we respectfully request a continuance of the same.

Jan. 21, 1871.

DR. SCHENCK advises consumers to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time to attending to the health of invalids, and especially to those that I understood fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best o all places this continent for this purpose is the State of Florida, where the temperature is regular, and no subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly disordered, who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melrose is another appropriate place for invalids. I should give a detailed preference to Melrose.

There is a point two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a greater degree of health, and when the cold comes they gradually increase in depth, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibbert, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold than in the North, as the temperature is constant, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent cold he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go west down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds, and take a long walk every day in one of the localities I have named, until those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

In New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible class of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease, its history, and the most rational method of attacking it.

It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part.

On the other hand, in New England, one third at least of the population die of consumption, and the mortality is still higher.

It does not mean that there are more

consumptives in the South.

What I mean is that there are more

consumptives in the South.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of 60 degrees, which should be kept as constant as that point, as far as the thermometer goes.

My practice is to give three medicines, according to the general directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary.

My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow bony.

I have given you a few hints and directions of that which can be done.

Then the coldness and asthenes, the creeping chills and shivering, night-sweats no longer prostrating the system, and the patient gets well prepared to meet the winter.

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Jacksonville Republican

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JOHN FOSTER. Wm. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

W. H. FORNEY, Esq.,
practicing in the Counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, St.
Clair, Coosa, DeKalb, and the Supreme
Court of the State.

See, 2d Ed., 1845.

J. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

Cahoon Alabama.

WILL practice in Etowah and adjoin
the county. Special attention
to the filing of petitions in Probate
Court. Will prosecute claims against
the Government for County, Back pay,
etc.

See, 2d Ed., 1845.

C. E. CLAWELL. J. H. CALDWELL.

Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice together,
and in the Courts of Etowah, Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair,
Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb
Jan. 4, 1845.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. J. TURNLEY

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

General Collecting Agents

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in Law in the counties of
Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph,
Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair and DeKalb,
and in the U. S. District Court,
Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

See, 2d Ed., 1845.

INZ & BOX,
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ASHLVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.
Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,
Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee and Etowah,
and in the Superior Court of Etowah,
Premier attorney given.

See, 2d Ed., 1845.

M. W. FRANCIS,

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL resume the duties of
his profession in all its branches
Office, N. W. Corner of Public
Square.

See, 2d Ed., 1845.

TENNESSEE HOUSE

ECOMBE, G.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

Most convenient Hotel to Rail
Road Depots.

Mar. 12, 1870.—tf

THE DAILY SUN, 50¢ A YEAR.

RECENTLY read the newspaper with the
largest circulation in the State, and
had read it in public. All the news
is to be had in the Sun, by mail,
50 cents a month, or \$6 a year.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED CENTS FOR \$3.00.

Or less than One Cent a Day. Let there be a
\$500 Capital at Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, 50¢ A YEAR.

of the same size, ... easier I character to our
THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of
mixed interests reading, and furnishing the news
to its numerous readers, and fulfilling the wants
of its numerous readers, because it
comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, 50¢ A YEAR.

RECENTLY read the newspaper with the
largest circulation in the State, and
had read it in public. All the news
is to be had in the Sun, by mail,
50 cents a month, or \$6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DAILY WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, \$1.00 per year.
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One copy, one year, separately addressed (and
in addition to the set of papers) \$1.00.

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Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed
(and an extra copy to be sent up to the
Editor) \$1.00.

Fifteen Dollars.

Nine copies, one year, to one address (and the
set of papers) \$1.00.

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One hundred copies, one year, to one address
(and the Daily for one year to the editor) \$1.00.

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One hundred copies, one year, to one address
(and the Daily for one year to the editor) \$1.00.

Sixty Dollars.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed (and
an extra copy to be sent up to the
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an extra copy to be sent up to the
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Eleven Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

In Post Office order checks, or drafts on New
York, wherever convenient. If not, then remit
the letter and enclose a draft on New York.

L. W. ENZER, Post Office, New York City.

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THE DAILY UNRIVALLED

AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

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BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNN, BALTIMORE.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

TO CONSTIPATION.

The advertiser having been permanently
cured of that dread disease consumption by
a simple remedy, is anxious to make known
to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

He will desirous to tell the King's Remedy
and the King's Remedy to the King's Patients.

They are **THE BEATLES BLOOD**

THE KING'S REMEDY.

It is a simple Remedy, and a perfect
cure for Constipation.

It can take the place of all other
remedies, according to the physician.

It can remain in the system.

It can be taken in powder, or
as a tincture, or as a syrup.

It can be taken in pills, or
as a poultice.

It can be taken in ointments, or
as a salve.

It can be taken in liniments, or
as a wash.

It can be taken in decoctions, or
as a tea.

It can be taken in syrups, or
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SALE OF GROCERIES
FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

GARDEN SEED.

The largest and best assort'd Stock of Garden Seed ever brought to this market. Agents at the Drug Store of Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Price \$2.

With this number of the REPUBLICAN we reduce the subscription price to \$2 a year, strictly in advance. Coupled with this, we offer all those in arrears a full amount of subcription accounts at \$2 per year. The reduced price will bring the paper within reach of everybody, as all those defuncts to settle up without difficulty. We hope these offers will have the double effect of greatly augmenting the number of subscribers, and hastening the settlement of old accounts long past due. Every man who intends to pay for his paper, will do so now when we offer him one-third of the amount due us to settle. Those who do not settle on this basis within the next few weeks will be struck from the books and their accounts at \$3 a year, will be placed in the hands of Justice of the Peace for collection. We will make no exception to this rule. We intend to give all men good pay and bad pay a fair chance to settle up at \$2 a year, and if they fail to avail themselves of the presumptive will of course, be it known that they do not intend to pay and we will be justified in bringing suit.

The Daily papers of the State have been putting themselves to death over an association with the editor of the "Woman who faints at sight of old men." He has been imprisoned as an imposter. It is perfectly clear that the woman was imprisoned as an imposter for pretending to like "old hat." —Can't you see it is her brother.

Mr. Gen. W. M. call on, traveling for the Selma Times, called on us Wednesday. He reports large accession to the subscription list; of that starting paper, right well it deserves such luck.

In mentioning this forth coming of the Alabama Reporter, we may have done injustice to Mr. Armstrong in placing the size of the paper at \$10. Since the paper has commenced visiting us, we note the published price is \$6. The paper beautifully printed, well edited and read as dirt at \$6.

Nancy Creek men, when they come see us, boast of more new rails, new cards and new cabin than any other section of country. That valley also boasts of nine subscribers to the Southern Farmer. Decidedly improving.

We have received one of the Home made Sewing Machines advertised by Messrs. E. F. REDFIELD & CO., Jasper, and unhesitatingly recommend it. It sews rapidly, easily and well. Will easily get out of six and costs \$10 for machine with cover.

Appointments are still progressing in Tuscaloosa. The carpenters' names have been heard and long trains of lumber are all that can be seen. Some still claim to be the best market, and so far no town has made her claims to the title.

Redfield's Sons have the most ext. stock of shoes in town.

OXFORD ALA. FEB. 9th 1871.
Editor.

From the "Republican" I learn the Convention which assembled in Jacksonville, placed my name in the ranks of this County as a candidate for the office of "County Superintendent." Allow me to say, in this trust, that my business is that I must not spare the time to see again with my fellow citizens as I did like to do, but if their confidence place me in the office, she shall have in the cause of education, as I feel in the advancement of children and youth of my county will always be to the faithful performance of varied and responsible duties, and those in which I am now engaged, to prevent me from carrying out my plan. It is my intention if elected, to open every "Public School" in the during the year and I will do all power to awaken an interest in our rural and patron.

Respectfully yours,
J. C. M. ALEXAY.

Reut.—One Store Room, under CAN office.

For Sale Cheap.
One needing such a piece of property to buy a Buggy and Harness, for applying at this office soon. The reason because it is of no use to him.

A lot of "MAGNOLIA" HAMS
Received and for sale
THOMAS BROS.

NOTICE.
An election will be held at the Court House, first Saturday in March, in the first, second, third and fourth Courts.

Under passed years ago, no citizen of Town, is allowed to vote who fails to pay Taxes. By order of the

D. T. LAIRD,
Marshall.

He informed that on Friday night, Meridian, Mississippi, just as the meeting was about starting, some one hundred armed men, under the command of a general, had a gun to the men who go on the railroad. When the train came, the armed men with their pistols and no hilt more was seen.

The passengers on the train were given just what we have before them to the meaning of the reconstruction would follow immediately. Why not reconstruct New England, leaving out the south? —Chicago Times.

The following was written by Miss R. W. Easterbrook, a pretty reflection of some of the current vulgarities:

I talked of sin, and they listened in awe. I told of its cause and governing law. And on from out of the gathered throng Cried out in pathos deep and strong, "That's what's the matter with Han-sah!"

I looked around for the troubled dame, And called her out by her given name (For I did not know the other); And said with a sigh, which the crowd could hear,

"Woman called Han-sah! that thou art near, Approach thy Christian brother."

My hearers laughed at my earnest cry, And put a shanty over his eye!

Cried out in mock fashion;

But I said no heed to the scoffing few— "Han-sah, my sister, I call for you In love—not wrath or passion.

"Come, then, to the altar, oh, child of woe!"

Then spoke another, "Not any for Joe!"

I wondered at him slightly.

And said, "Oh, Joseph the flesh is weak!

It makes me tremble to hear you speak Of holy things so lightly."

Then up from the heathen came a very high!

"How's that for for high?"

It fairly made me shiver.

And I trembled in heart, as well as in limb,

As they rendedly screamed, "Put a head on him Jim,

And cut him in the river!"

But I stood my ground, and comonion of

to tell,

Of terrible fires in a terrible hell

That would burn them up forever

If they lived for the world. Said a man of self,

"Oh, golly! you know how it is yourself!"

To this I answered, "Never!"

And started for home, as they would not yield.

And I had neither sword or shield

That might defend my banner,

And to-day I sigh for the strength of sin

Which one poor woman is walking in.

Whose given name is Hannah.

And Taxed him the said State, and for the year 1870.

damages & cost.

320 acres of land lying in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, assessed to John T. Lewis, Taxes 13 50, damages and cost.

A adjoining H. Francis, T 15 R 6 Taxes 4 55, as assessed to W. H. Dunay damages and cost.

In sec 1 T 15 R 6 as assessed to W. H. Dunay, Taxes 5 40 damages and cost.

Sec 2 of T 15 R 6 as assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 4 45, damages and cost.

Sec 3 of T 15 R 6 as assessed to J. P. Rowan.

Jan 1, 1871.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Unless the best informed of the Washington correspondents are greatly at fault, Gen. Grant has determined to take a new line of policy on the 4th of March, in the reorganization of his Cabinet.

The 4th of March completed the one-half of his Presidential term, and he wishes, we suppose, to see if he cannot run the last half a little better than the first. It is believed that with the exception of Mr. Delano, and possibly of the Secretary of the Treasury, there will be a clean sweep of portfolios. Mr. Fish goes out with his own consent for reason he has already given to the President. Mr. Crosswell goes because his State (Maryland) has gone Democratic. Mr. Akerman, the Attorney-General, goes because the absurd Democratic conduct of Georgia has made Mr. Akerman what he was before Grant picked him up out of obscurity—a nobody. Senator Morton takes the State Department, rice Fisk. Gov. Morgan, of New York, is named for some place on the new roll of ministers. Pennsylvania is to have the place of New Jersey. In short, the "Smoker" starts out with a new cabinet, for the purpose of culling in and strengthening the Republican party in States where that process is needed. We apprehend the Cabinet appointments will not hold out to strengthen all the weak places that require to be strengthened.

THE SCUDDE YESTERDAY.—Mr. John R. Stevens, well known citizen of Rome, committed suicide eight before last between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M., by hanging himself.

He selected the scudie as the scene of his bad tragedy. It is supposed that about day, he got up went to the scudie and put an end to his life. He used a small rope about the size of a man's little finger, as a noose agent. He threw the rope over a joist in the scudie and then took it around his throat jumped from the edge of a scudie. His hands were not tied and his feet would have touched the floor and he not lost his knees. The body was not cold when we reached the scene.

The deceased came from Charlottesville, Va., to this place some years ago, and was engaged at the time of his death in the Real Estate business.

He was about fifty-two years of age and highly esteemed by those who knew him best.

It is said that he was subject to violent depression of spirits, at which times he was completely insane. He tried to commit suicide once before during one of these fits but was prevented by timely interference. The bereaved have our fullest sympathy.

Home Commercial.

The situation of step-father to Frank Hu-ton, of Henderson county, Illinois, now va-ant. Mr. Hus-ton disposed of the estate of his son, Frank Dillon, for whom he had been indentured by shooting him through the head.

What are you going to do after you graduate, said a general to a Wit-ing East student who is fitting for the ministry. "Discipline," replied the youth; "preach the Gosp, I'm po-n."

—Exchange.

The Democrat of St. Clair county have informed that Frank Dillon for school president and Richard Rowan for director.

They have a reign of terror in Con-

necticut—a gang of ruffians and desperadoes overrunning a large district, mur-

dering and pillaging as they go. If this occurred in any one of the Southern States, it would be paraded in Congress as the acts of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

These passengers on the train give just what we have before them to the meaning of the reconstruction would follow immediately.

Why not reconstruct New England, leaving out the south? —Chicago Times.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that when the conductors and engineers of rail-road trains comply with the requisitions of the law in ringing bells, blowing whistles &c, that the roads are not responsible for stock killed while in the discharge of regular business.

The burthen of proof is on the rail-road to show compliance.

Parties having stock near the line of the road will do well to note this decision and look after their property.

In eighteen hundred twenty-nine,

The Devil's gut stork to make a swine

And I said with a sigh, which the crowd could hear,

"Woman called Han-sah! that thou art near,

Approach thy Christian brother."

"My hearers laughed at my earnest cry,

And put a shanty over his eye!

But I said no heed to the scoffing few—

"Han-sah, my sister, I call for you

In love—not wrath or passion.

"Come, then, to the altar, oh, child of

woe!"

Then spoke another, "Not any for Joe!"

I wondered at him slightly.

And said, "Oh, Joseph the flesh is weak!

It makes me tremble to hear you speak

Of holy things so lightly."

Then up from the heathen came a very high!

"How's that for for high?"

It fairly made me shiver.

And I trembled in heart, as well as in limb,

As they rendedly screamed, "Put a head on him Jim,

And cut him in the river!"

But I stood my ground, and comonion of

to tell,

Of terrible fires in a terrible hell

That would burn them up forever

If they lived for the world. Said a man of self,

"Oh, golly! you know how it is yourself!"

To this I answered, "Never!"

And started for home, as they would not yield.

And I had neither sword or shield

That might defend my banner,

And to-day I sigh for the strength of sin

Which one poor woman is walking in.

Whose given name is Hannah.

And Taxed him the said State, and for the year 1870.

damages & cost.

Sec 1 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 2 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 3 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 4 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 5 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

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Sec 7 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 8 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 9 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 10 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 11 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 12 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 13 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 14 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Sec 15 of T 14 R 7; assessed to J. P. Rowan, Taxes 10 40, damages and cost.

Republican
EDITED & PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. E. L. W. GRANT.

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Advertisers charged at advertising rates.

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TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Cal-

houn, Talladega, Randolph, St.

Clay, Cherokee, Dekalb and the Supreme

Court of the State.

Res. 23d, 1865.

J. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

Gadsden Alabama.

WILL practice in Etowah and adjoin-

ing counties. Special care in Bank-

ruptcy. Will prosecute claims against

the Government for Bounty, Back pay,

etc.

o. S. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in th-

practice of Law, will practice to-

gether, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the

counties Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair,

Baldwin, Cherokee and Dekalb.

Res. 9, 1865.

M. TURNLEY, G. T. TURNLEY

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice law in the counties of

Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph,

Cherokee, Cullman, St. Clair and

DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the

State, and in the U. S. District Court,

Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

ON W. INZER. LEROY F. DOX.

INZI & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of

Clay, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,

Jefferson, Blount, Dekalb, Cherokee &

Harris, and in the Superior Court of the

State. Prompt attention given.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of

his profession in his branch.

Office, N. W. Corner of Pub-

lic Square,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—H.

TENNESSEE HOUSE

REGGARD, CO.

J. A. STANSBURY, Prop'r.

Most convenient Hotel to Rail-

Road Depots.

Mar. 12, 1870.—H.

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bottled by their wholesale

House.

Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are not a Vile

FANCY DRINK

But of Fine Bitter, Peppermint, Spice,

and Licorice Liquors, natural, spiced,

and aromatic, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

the most delicious and nutritious

drinks made from the Native Roots and

Herbs, made by the best Artificers.

Dr. Walker's Patent Bitters, Dr. Walker's

Patent Bitters, Dr. Walker's

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1871.

COUNTY CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

For County Superintendent.

J. C. MCASLEY.

For Directors.

J. E. T. READ.

[To be supplied.]

The Census.

According to the last Census return Cleburne county has 7048 inhabitants.

Eaton county has 9,047 inhabitants. St. Clair has 11,000. In 1869 she had 11,013. Cherokee has 21,000. In 1860 she had 18,300. Talladega has 18,063.

In 1860, she had 23,520. All the States have made gains except Virginia and New Hampshire which have decreased—Virginia because part of her territory has been cut off to form the State of West Virginia.

The increase of population in the whole United States since 1860, is 7,139,531.

Public Debt.

The total debt of the United States, principal and interest, Dec. 1st, 1870, was \$2,529,749,195.05. On December 1st, 1870, there was in the Treasury in coin \$97,368,577.81. In coin and Currency, \$125,831,668.45.

Total debt less amount in Treasury was \$2,394,927,326.65.

Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop of the South in the year 1869, ending September 1st was 2,489,039. In the years 1869 and 1870, ending September 1st, 3,154,916. The South raised, therefore, 715,907 more bales the last year than the year previous and did not get as much for it. Alabama raised 65,440 more bales the last year than the year previous.

Governors.

There are 11 Democratic, 3 Conservative, and 23 Radical Governors in the Union not counting the Territories which are all of course governed by Radical appointees of Grant.

Republies.

There are 10 Republies in the world, 17 of these are Roman Catholic in religion and 2 are Protestant.

The Democratic State ticket in the last election beat the Republican vote cast for Grant in 1868, 9548 votes. Judge Dox Beat the Sanguine person named Standard only 6266 votes. From these statistics any one can readily see that there are just 4223 souls in our District.

Dr. A. Savannah (Ga.) gentleman, writing from Florence, Italy, says that Powers, the sculptor, uses for moulding "only clay brought from the state of Alabama. He says it is the best in the world smoother for moulding, and of color that in working does not injure the eyes."

Our new Depot Agent is said to be both a very competent and obliging young man. He will open a telegraph office at the Depot.

We thank the Va., Tenn., Air Line Railway for complimentary ticket over the Line to New York and back from this place.

We return thanks to Mr. Alman the accomodating Agent of the Galveston Line of Trunks, for a free family ticket between this place and Galveston. If the Hinds Bros. get the contract next year they will make decided improvements.

The House will present articles of impeachment against Judge J. Q. Smith. His turning of Bill Smith out to hide a multitude of his offences. Besides he cannot have a fair trial in the Senate because he did turn the other Smith out.

The Supreme Court has decided the cotton Tax constitution. All right. The South is able to bear the loss; but we have it charged to the Yankee side of the Government and in statute of limitation will prevent the recovery of its equivalent either in "hide" or money, some day in the future.

ARKANSAS.

The situation in Arkansas is something like it was in Alabama; but the difficulty does not promise so easy a solution as it did in that State.

The House of Representatives have presented articles of impeachment against Governor Clayton. The Senate will not receive them. Clayton holds on to his office in violation of the law, suspending him during trial. The Lt. Gov. has declared himself Governor and threatens to call out the Militia. The chief Radical paper in the State threatens members of the Legislature with assassination. Gen. Grant will use his army to preserve the peace, which means that he will use it to protect the Radicals and oppress the Democrats.

Inasmuch as the law allows each man to cast his vote for only one of the Directors, we think the suggestion of "Democrats" in relation to the vote by Beats, a good one. Let every man in the various Beats vote for the candidate assigned to that Beat, and the vote will be equally divided between the two. Let, also, every Democrat in the County circulate the arrangement, so that all may be informed by the day of election.

Parker Bros. have sent us one of the wonderful, fine breech-loading shotguns. These guns are pronounced by hunters to be the best guns in the world. Added to the very finest make and finish, they possess the additional quality of accuracy and long range.

With a change of proprietors the Montgomery Mail has been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Cooke the genial, Cooke the brilliant has a finger in the "pit," now and a delicious dessert indeed, from day to day furnishes the readers of the Mail. Cooke can't be neutral and should not be. This we mention for the benefit of admirers of the Mail who became alarmed at the tone of the Salutary of the new editor in chief. The Mail is the same fearless champion of Right, as ever.

We are indebted to the Montgomery Mail for most of our Alabama news items. Cooke is doing that department up brown—brown no. 2.

Having received our new roller, &c., we send out REPUBLICAN better printed this week. The thorough overhauling given the press this week has delayed the paper a few hours. We will keep the print of the paper at what it is.

The most pleasant firm to do business with that we know of, is the large Drug House of W. D. Hoyt & Co., Rome Ga. Prompt to a minute—reasonable in price—capable of filling my order in their line, it is a real pleasure to deal with them. We will have more to say of them in future.

We return thanks to Capt. E. G. Barney, for an annual pass over his road. We have hereto spoken of the recent improvements introduced on the road.

We lose our Depot Agent, "Fullin" was a good one, and every body regrets his going. Our loss though, doubtless will be his gain. So mote it be.

Last week the printers made us say "All Legislatiue news" is for the benefit of private parties &c," instead of All Legislation, nearly, is for the benefit &c.

While in Gadsden a few days ago, we were shown through the hotel now in charge of Mr. Joseph Fulcher. He has greatly improved the house, both in arrangement and fare. It is now one of the very best hotels in the South. To use an entirely new phrase, Mr. Fulcher "knows how to keep a hotel."

Under the direction of our model Post Master, Billy Alexander, many improvements both in point of style and convenience has been introduced. The Post Office is now most attractive.

Montgomery Bros. have been treating us again. This time on crackers and floor mops. The crackers are or rather now, of all kinds and exceedingly fine. The mop is the recently improved rubber mop and the very best in use. You say the old fashioned ones are just as good! Oh, shucks; they are no where.

Montgomery Bros. has removed to the new brick store near the residence of Mrs. Clark. They are fixed up nice. Go and see them.

Our capable and esteemed young friend John Woodward has gone to Selma to do business. We know of no young man in the country who goes out from home with better prospects of success in life—gentlemanly, moral and intelligent, he will make one of the best business men of the country.

We will publish an Editorial crowded out this week, in our next in which a word of defence is said for our House of Representatives. We intend to show that a more patriotic body never met, and that while the charge of indiscretion which always attaches to youth may sometimes have been justly made, the body has done as well as any similar body comes have done under the circumstances. We propose to fix the responsibility on Sanford and similar old soundreys of the Senate, where it really belongs. That revolutionary body has set itself up in deliberate rebellion to the will and wishes of the people, and that they might have thereby a fancied party advantage, they have opposed all wise and just legislation originating in the House. While we do not defend the House in the passage of so many local and private bills, we do condemn the Senate for depriving this wise body of any other employment; for no measure of general good could make way through the Senate, as the House well knew.

Cooke of the Montgomery Mail didn't do fair in publishing our letter to him, and the printers of the office acted execrably. In the latter part of the letter they make us lay down a premise with no deduction—an exceedingly foolish thing. We approve the elimination (mark the dictioin) in the first half portion of the letter.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Feb. 21.—The following resolution passed the house to-day and is thought, will pass the Senate to-morrow. That Gov. be and is hereby authorized and required to enquire into and ascertain the amount of bonds loaned to the Ala. & Chattanooga R.R. Co. and the bonds of said Company endorsed by the State and when such amount is ascertained the Gov. shall make provisions by temporary loans from monies in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the interest on such bonds, which he is directed to pay to him or to any agent he may appoint for the purpose, provided that no interest shall be paid upon any of said bonds not proved to be held on the first day of January 1871, by innocent and bona fide purchasers, provided further, that no interest shall be paid upon any of said bonds in the hands of said R.R. Co., or merely hypothecated by them to any incorporation or agent thereof being the object and intent of this enactment to pay interest only to innocent and bona fide purchasers of valid claims against the State.

The Alabama Emigrant Society had first drawing-to-day ticket for \$25,000 held in Dover Delaware one for \$10,000 in Jackson Mississippi for \$5,000 Montgomery.

England.

London Feb. 24.—Standard special from Versailles announces treaty of peace signed by Thiers and Bismarck, some details unarranged to be adjusted tomorrow, France pays to Germany 32,000,000 Thiers, Alsace and Lorraine including Metz and Nancy are ceded.

Evening Edition Times has following special display from Versailles to day: "Cousin Bismarck has doubts of conclusion of Peace at this time." France has asked prolongation armistice, hostilities will be renewed at midnight 26th. Guns and forts have been carried towards Paris.

GERMAN ARMY WILL NOT ENTER PARIS. Emperor William leaves on Monday for Berlin.

Louis Napoleon's Proclamation to the French People.

London, Feb. 12.—The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France:

Willhelmshohe, Feb. 8.—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is misfortune's mourning. As long as the armies confronted each other, I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions, but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible to its sufferings.

When I was made prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding an unparalleled reverse, France was unsubdued, her strongholds unbroken, a few departments invaded, and Paris in a state of defense.

The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while her attention was directed to her enemies, an insurrection arose at Paris, the seat of her representatives violated, the Empire which had been three times acclaimed by the people overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my presentiments, I exclaimed, "What matter my dynasty, if the country is saved?" Instead of protesting against the violation of my right, I hoped for success in defense, and, admiring the patriotic devotion of the children of France.

Now, when the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, it is time to call to account the usurpers for their bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an authorized government which has left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence, and civil peace are only recoverable where the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of repairing the disasters of the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes.

For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deception, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed right. There is no room for personal ambition. But till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate.—There is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty, able to heal wounds, to bring hope to friends, to reopen profaned churches for prayers and to restore industry, concord and peace.

Sale of Valuable Land and Town Property.

AGENTS FOR THE STREAMBOAT LINE ON THE COOSA RIVER, AND ALSO General Receiving and Forwarding Agents.

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